

The day of battle is approaching. Many people who are sick at heart with the rottenness and shameless corruption of present day society will vote Socialistic without understanding the principles of Socialism. The duty therefore is strong upon us to get reading the hands of all such, so that when they vote Socialistic they will really mean Socialism. There is no time to look around for these socialistically inclined people after the election. That is a Socialist duty. We have a world to win and a human society to redeem. Send in for five of our subscription (40 cents apiece in lots of five—each one sells for 50 cents), (50 cents each week to put where they will do the most good for the people, three months, for 50 cents), and make your presence felt in a good cause. Be a center of propaganda! Do it another day's delay, comrades—the day of battle is near!

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## SOCIALISM AND THE EARLY CHRISTIANS.

Victor L. Berger Points Out the Historical Facts, and Shows the Fallacy of Mistaking Communism for Socialism.

WE HAVE often heard the assertion, even from Socialists: "Primitive Christianity was socialistic," or "what the Socialists want, has already been realized in the community of the primitive Christians." Yet this is not quite correct, or rather in the main it is incorrect. Socialism is a modern idea. It is based on the development of the hand-tool into a machine, on the development of hand production into machine production. Socialism requires steam and electricity. Production on a large scale, such as has been established during the capitalistic era, is necessary to it as a starting point. Therefore it is nonsense to talk of "Socialistic primitive Christians." In those days communism was all that was possible, that is, the collective use of articles of consumption.

But a thorough study of the early history of Christianity leads us to the following results even in regard to communism:

1. A community of worldly goods was nowhere directly required by Christ, although it existed before his very eyes in the Essenian sect, to which he belonged.

2. The goods of the first disciples at Jerusalem were certainly held in common. However that community produced nothing, but was supported by charity. In other words: Goods were only consumed, none were produced. And this communistic condition was not repeated in any of the churches which the apostles founded. A feeble imitation was attempted several hundred years later in the monasteries, especially in the mendicant orders. It was communism, not Socialism.

The virtue which Christ commanded was resignation in poverty and suffering, not a striving for the goods of this world. "Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, nor for the body wherewithal ye shall be clothed; for your heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of these. Seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness." (Luke, 12: 22.)

Just so with the apostles. They all preach the crucifixion of the flesh, the renunciation of all desires. St. Paul indeed often exhorts the disciples to contribute to the collection for the benefit of the "saints and the church at Jerusalem." But these contributions were entirely voluntary. As a matter of fact, the charity even of these early disciples often required a stimulus, and the apostle was repeatedly obliged to have recourse to emulation and fear of disgrace in order to excite the liberality of the Christians, for instance of Corinth. (1. Cor. 16: 2. Cor. 8 and 9.)

Primitive Christianity therefore had a communistic tinge only in Jerusalem and nowhere else.

On the other hand the bitterest opponents of the new Christian church, the Neoplatonic philosophers, the last defenders of vanishing polytheism, stood for a community of goods. The establishment of a communistic republic, after the model of the republic of Plato, was the darling dream of Porphyrius, Plotin and Jamblichus. Plotin earnestly sought permission from the Roman emperor Gallienus to establish a platonic community in a destroyed city of Campania.

Modern Socialism has of course nothing to do with all these things. It relies exclusively on economic development and wishes to create a new method of production and distribution of the objects of physical need and modern culture. Thus it deals always and only with common production—not with common consumption. We must produce in common, that is collectively, but we will consume individually: It is well to note this, for this distinguishes Socialism from communism.

Moreover Socialism is also in complete harmony with the triumphs of modern research and natural science. Therefore in the intellectual sphere Socialism will establish a new kind of mental education. And in the moral sphere Socialism draws new lines for the conduct of all towards all—establishes a new social conscience. These two facts have inspired towards it the bitterest enmity of all the churches. Indeed even the members of the so-called "Free-thinkers" who recently have become exceedingly scarce in America, because it is fashionable to belong to a church, are quite content with "God's eternal providence" so far as it concerns the distribution of property, as for instance Andrew Carnegie. Yet the Socialists have the logic of facts and events on their side, and these are conclusive and infinitely more convincing than all quotations from the Bible.

Victor L. Berger.

## The People Pay for the Road Over and Over, and do not even get Good Service.

Harvey Fisk & Sons,  
New York.  
Represented by  
Daniel K. Drake,  
Continental Nat'l Bank Bldg.,  
Chicago, Ills.

Dear Sir: We offer, subject to prior sale, any part 500 shares Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Company preferred stock, at 115% and accrued dividend.

Dividends are at the rate of 6% per annum, payable on the first days of February, May, August and November.

The company owns and operates all the Street Railway Lines in the City of Milwaukee (145.15 miles single track), besides controlling an extensive suburban, and interurban business. It also owns and operates Electric Light, Heat and Power plants costing originally over \$1,600,000.

In 1901, after payment of fixed charges, the earnings, applicable to dividends, were sufficient to pay the dividend on the preferred stock, *actually three times over.*

For the year ending Dec. 31, 1902, the Company's net earnings were OVER 18% GREATER THAN IN THE PRECEDING YEAR....

Yours Very Truly,  
D. K. Drake.

"They are lucky in not getting a reduction." So says the president of the Milwaukee street railway company, in response to a newspaper interviewer's question as to whether a promise made last year as to a future raise of wages on the cars would be carried out. So.

But why should wages be reduced by a street car company? The patronage has not fallen off—in fact, the company is not able to decently accommodate the people who want to ride even now. Electricity cannot cost much more than usual, for coal is not even so high as it was last year when the promise of future raises in pay were made. Business houses curtail expenses when their business falls off and when the raw material advances in price, but how can this cut a figure with the street car company? A manufacturer suffers some loss from wear and tear of factory and machinery, but the street car company still runs a good many shabby cars and certainly no amount of operation can bring wear on its principal stock in trade, its franchise. A franchise, while it lasts, is indestructible and not affected by the elements—and the Milwaukee franchise has still nearly thirty years to run! The cost of living is higher, of course, but that falls on the employees, not on the blood-sucking stockholders and general managers—they always have lived on the fat of the land. The swell clubs have not gone up on their prices for terrapin, and pate de foie gras, and champagne, so far as we have heard.

So why should there be a reduction in the wages of conductors and motormen? They work for dog's wages with daily hours of eleven and twelve hours and no Sunday rest! Clearly then the only thing implied in the president's remark is that the company would like to take advantage of the fact that there are now a good many men out of employment. An over-stocked labor market is the exploiter of labor's golden opportunity to grind the helplessness of his fellow humans into additional profits. And the only thing that keeps the railway company from announcing a reduction, doubtless, is that the people are getting restless under its wretched service, and it is not to its interests to increase the number of Socialists in the city. A Socialist administration of the city's affairs would go rather hard with the street railway company. For instance, the company might be required to show why it does not do the service implied in its franchise, why only 300 cars are run where 500 are required to transport the people with common comfort, and why cars having seats for forty-four people are made to carry 150 and more!

A private street railway company, after all, is given a franchise with the understanding that it will give the people as good a service as the people would give themselves if they ran their own street railway. And to every fair minded citizen this obligation also implies decent conditions of employment for the street car employees, as well as the running of cars that are safe to ride in. As a matter of fact the company in Milwaukee is one of the most brutal employers of labor we have, extra men being kept on the ragged edge of hope for permanent employment

by being given a "tripper" to run now and then—a process of slow starvation. And as to the cars, it is a notorious fact that to save expense of inspection and repairs, many a car is pulled out of the barns every morning in an unsafe condition.

And for all this there is no shadow of excuse except extreme greed for dividends. Thanks to Political Trickster Rose the company got a valuable franchise for nothing and its daily crop of nickels is largely "velvet," for it could well afford to operate its cars for a two-cent fare and still make money. It might not pay big dividends on millions of dollars of watered stock, as now, but it would still earn a handsome return on its actual value—which ought to be about all it had a right under existing conditions to squeeze out of the Milwaukee people. A firm of New York Stock Brokers have recently disposed of some of the company's stock that got on the market through the settlement of an estate. They say in a private letter (which lies before us as we write): "In 1901, after payment of fixed charges, the earnings applicable to dividends were sufficient to pay the dividend on the preferred stock, practically three times over. For the year ending Dec. 31, 1902, the company's net earnings were over 18% greater than in the preceding year."

So you see there is no reason for a reduction of wages, nor is there any virtuous reason why the city should allow the company to operate 300 cars when the service calls for 500—and it wouldn't if the aldermen really served the people instead of their own pockets and their capitalistic masters!

land, presided over by a king, has put up with him these many years and never dreamed of molesting him! Socialists the country over will deprecate this monstrous injury to a peaceable man, even though they do not sympathize with his views. The Turner case, like the

## OUR LABOR UNION ARISTOCRATS!

THE RANK AND FILE WANTS TO KNOW ABOUT TRAITORS.

Sioux City, Ia., Jan. 3.—Editor Herald: I read some time ago in the Herald that Gompers, Mitchell, et al, were entertained at a banquet given by Pres. Eliot (who said that a scab was a hero) and that the banquet was held in a place that was on the "unfair list" of the Trades and Labor council of Boston. The reason I ask now is that I stated the above in a Socialist public meeting and a few "pure and simple" who were present said I could not prove it. I have been in the Socialist movement for three years and more and have found that as a rule the Socialist speaks the truth. Can you give me proof in this instance? I am president of the Trades and Labor assembly of this city and I want to be in a position where I can hit right from the shoulder with facts. Enclosed find amount for Herald. I like your style. The Herald will wake them up if they ever take a peep at it. Secy. Sioux City branch S. D. P. John E. Shank.

## HERE ARE THE FACTS ABOUT ELIOT, AND A. F. OF L.

"The 'scab' is a very good type of the modern hero."—Pres. Charles W. Eliot of Harvard College, in an address before the Economic Club, Boston, Nov. 10, 1902.

In Buffalo, Jan. 22, 1903, Pres. Eliot, speaking before 1,500 high school pupils, said: "In 1896 I took occasion to say in a public speech that 'a scab is a hero,' AND I STILL SEE NOTHING WRONG IN THAT REMARK."

"Men like Pres. Eliot and the Rev. Dr. Hillis, who express the same sentiments as Pres. Eliot, however honest they may be, are holding the hands of the defenseless, while capitalism rabs them of the only thing they have left—union."—The late Henry D. Lloyd, commenting on the Eliot affair (1902).

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor... deprecates the inevitable consequences of such an unequalled for an intolerant attack. That we call the attention of the public to the fact that in no other sphere of action has the traitor to his class and kind from the days of Judas Iscariot to Benedict Arnold been deemed worthy to receive the commendation of the great educators of the world, and the logical sequence of the teaching of Harvard is that fealty to principle and devotion to one's associates, whether that association be union of crafts or union of states, IS UNHEROIC AND DISPICABLE.—From resolutions passed by the A. F. of L. convention, New Orleans, Nov. 18, 1902.

## AND HERE ARE THE FACTS ABOUT THE FALSE LEADERS!

The Galvin Emergency and General Hospital. Boston, Mass., Jan. 10.—Editor Herald: I will obtain the newspaper mentioned and mail it to you tomorrow. I was the one who called the attention of Comrade Slayton to the fact of which you write, and I believe he endeavored to bring it before the convention, but was choked off. GOMPERS AND MITCHELL WERE THE GUESTS OF PRESIDENT ELIOT OF HARVARD COLLEGE AND ONE OR TWO OTHER SHINING LIGHTS OF THE CAPITALIST PARTY. The dinner took place at the EXCHANGE CLUB, notoriously UNFAIR AND UNDER THE BAN OF THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION. It is only a short time ago that a girl patient of mine happened to mention to one of the officers of the club that she sympathized with Organized Labor and was told that a repetition of the same statement would cost her her position, and she was pretty close to the blue bloods of the club.

Fraternally and sincerely,  
GEORGE W. GALVIN.

## ALL OF WHICH MEANS THAT THE RULES OF TRADE UNIONISM ARE GOOD FOR THE COMMON UNIONISTS TO OBEY, BUT THAT THE LEADERS ARE TOO BIG TO OBEY THEM!

capitalistic anarchy out in Colorado, are hat sign boards pointing to the path this nation is traveling under the guidance of plutocracy. The man on horseback is not far in the distance!

The anti-Socialist paper of Haverhill, Mass., has dropped its mask. It now wants the people of Haverhill to form a local branch of the Civic Federation. Hanna's finger in the pie is not wholly undiscernable.

Gompers' conscience must be uneasy, else he would not be giving so much space in the Federationist to showing what he said at Boston against Socialism. He heads it "Trade Unionism vs. Socialism," but he well knows there is no antagonism between the two. Socialists believe in trade unionism and the great bulk of them are trade unionists. Only demagogues would try to make it appear that Socialism is trying to fight Unionism.

Milwaukee Socialists will have a big masque carnival at the Exposition building (the largest auditorium in the city) Sunday evening, Jan. 30, which is attracting more than local interest because of the caricaturing of capitalistic party rottenness and municipal corruption that will be given. Many outsiders are buying tickets simply to see the spectacle and the fun, and from reports received at this office it looks as if the Socialist carnival would establish itself as one of the annual events of the city at its first presentation. There will be an evening full of unlimited fun and at twelve o'clock there will be the socialistic performance of unmasking. In actual life today most people wear masks and when our principles triumph there will be another unmasking, and people will then be themselves and economic equals.

My Dumb Animals offered a big money prize to the person who would present the best plan for preventing strikes, and an Eastern clergyman has won the prize by a plan under which the courts of the country will be supplemented by a system of labor courts, to try cases of differences between the employers and the employees. The capitalist system is pretty expensive, any way you look at it, and every plan to try to smooth out its kinks only adds to the burden of expense which the people must make up. So long as the present system lasts the buyers of labor power and the sellers of labor power will occupy a haggling market and the only real way to abolish strikes is to abolish the private ownership of capital, which not only makes wage-haggling necessary, but forces the workers, who are the weaker class in the struggle, to constantly fight to keep wages from going down.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: Of the boulders indicted in St. Louis, thirteen are Republicans, seven are Democrats and the political opinions of the two others have not been disclosed.—The figures are important to those voters who suppose that only men in their own party can be trusted in public affairs.

In Milwaukee the capitalist parties split even more than that. Of those indicted by the grand jury to date the Republicans have 8 to their credit and the Democrats 9. This refers, of course, to the bribe-takers. The bribe-givers also come from the two capitalist parties. Following is a list of the indicted officials brought down to date:

Ald. William H. Murphy, DEMOCRAT, Third ward, for soliciting a bribe of \$200 for a spur track from J. Gross and Sons Coal Co. and \$80 from Davis Bros. Mfg. Co.

Ald. Arthur A. McCormack, REPUBLICAN, Seventh ward, for accepting a bribe from J. Gross and Sons Coal Co.

Ex-Supervisor Peter J. Mead, DEMOCRAT, East Milwaukee, for stealing a horse.

Ex-Marshal Wm. Stoffel, REPUBLICAN, Whitefish Bay, for stealing a horse.

Ald. Wm. Zimmermann, DEMOCRAT, Twentyfirst ward, accepting a bribe from John E. DeWolf.

Ald. Geo. S. Meredith, REPUBLICAN, Seventeenth ward, accepting a bribe from John E. DeWolf.

Ald. Valentine Jesion, DEMOCRAT, Eleventh ward, for soliciting a bribe.

Supervisor Chas. Bottenberg, REPUBLICAN, Whitefish Bay, for stealing a horse.

Ald. Charles S. Havenor, DEMOCRAT, Fourth ward, for soliciting a bribe.

Ex-Ald. W. C. Okershaner, REPUBLICAN, Seventeenth ward, for soliciting a bribe from J. Gross and Sons Coal Co.

Ex-Ald. Chas. Cooke, DEMOCRAT, Fourth ward, taking bribes from John E. DeWolf and from J. Gross & Sons Coal Co. Also, for taking a \$1,000 bribe for a side track permit etc.

Supt. Fred. Heiden, Jr., REPUBLICAN, House of Correction scandal.

Ex-Ald. Chas. Jungmann, DEMOCRAT, Tenth ward, taking a bribe from John E. DeWolf.

Supervisor Albert C. Bade, REPUBLICAN, Seventh ward, taking a bribe from Paul Gerhard.

Ald. Geo. Himmelstein, DEMOCRAT, Ninth ward, for taking bribe for saloon license.

Ex-Ald. Robt. Randolph, REPUBLICAN, Eleventh ward, for taking bribe for a bed-house license, and a \$1,000 bribe for a side track permit etc.

Ex-Ald. Sigmund Richter, DEMOCRAT, Second ward, for taking bribe from Pawling & Harnishfeger.







# THE QUESTION OF INCENTIVE UNDER SOCIALISM—By A. L. Benson.

The question of what incentive there would be to individual effort under a Socialist form of government, which would hold all forms of useful labor equally valuable to society, has long been a favorite query with those who are profligate to the capitalist government, and it has always been a stumbling-block to those just entering the study of the Socialist philosophy. All things being great or small, either by comparison with each other, or with some other thing, perhaps I can best impress upon you my belief that Socialism would present a greater incentive to human endeavor than has ever existed by comparing the incentive to work that would be given by Socialism to the incentive to put forth useful effort that exists under capitalism. And in doing so, I should like to be permitted to quote some figures contained in Bulletin No. 49, issued in November, 1903, by the Bureau of Labor at Washington, which can be obtained without charge by any one desiring it, upon request to the Department of Commerce and Labor.

This report, covering the period from 1890 to 1903, was based upon reports from 2,567 workingmen's families, distributed among all sections of the country, none of the heads of which were in receipt of an income of more than \$1,200 a year. The average number of persons in a family being a fraction over five, and there being in each case two or more wage-earners, the report shows that the average annual income of such families was \$827. The purpose of the report being to ascertain the cost of living, as compared with wages received, the interesting fact is given that the average annual cost of the necessities of life for each of the families enumerated was just \$768, or \$59 less than the amount of wages received by each.

Now let us see what incentive to life-long toil is held out by these figures to the average American family, and in this connection the fact should be considered that the families referred to in this report of the Bureau of Labor are in reality more fortunately circumstanced than the majority of families with one wage-earner, who according to the census reports of 1900 is in receipt of only \$437 a year for his toil. Suppose that a man were to become a wage-earner at the age of 21 years and work steadily until he reached the age of 50 without any sickness in his family, or any enforced idleness. With an excess of receipts over necessary expenditures of \$55 a year, it is apparent that he would have at the age of 50, as the result of 29 years of unremitting toil, the magnificent sum of \$1,595. Nor are these figures, based as they are on the experiences of a few widely scattered families, misleading when applied to all families. For the same census figures issued by our government in 1900 show that 69 per cent of the population do not own their homes. And I assume that the instinct to own one's own home, which is so strong in the American character, would cause every man to hold the title to the roof over his own head if he were financially able to do so.

Now what would be the incentive to work under Socialism? Let the figures issued by our own capitalist government tell you. We will say that the average cost of living would be just the same under Socialism as it is under capitalism.

point to a work he wrote in which he set forth his views of the relations of God and man. Two years ago, he publicly declared that since his youth he has been free from all religion and all dogma. The clericals can not understand how a man can believe in God and yet advocate the separation of church and state.

Besides being a deputy and vice-president of the Chamber, Jaures is the editor of a prosperous Parisian paper, the proprietor of a general store in Paris and of a large farm in the south of France. It would surprise no one in France should he be elevated some day to the chair behind which he now stands.—*Collier's Weekly*.

that it is under capitalism—\$768 a year. The average man, inspired by no hope that he will be able to save more than \$1,595 in 29 years, nevertheless produces \$2,450 of value each year, so our census reports tell us. Socialism, by destroying the wastes of competition and eliminating the profits of private ownership, would give each worker his entire product, thus enabling him to save \$682 A YEAR, BUT \$1,682 A YEAR. AND IN 29 YEARS, INSTEAD OF SAVING ONLY

\$1,595, HE WOULD SAVE \$48,778! Do you think the average man would consider that his incentive to work had been materially decreased if he were assured that living and working as he does now, he could save \$48,778 in the years between 21 and 50, instead of a beggarly 1,595, which he now has if he never spends a cent for enjoyment or has any bad luck?

But perhaps you are saying that nobody wants to be an average man

—a mediocre man, if you please; that every man of bounding blood and throbbing brain considers himself an exception to the general run of human beings who needs only the opportunities presented by capitalism to develop him to the uttermost. Ah, that is the will-o-the-wisp that has been dangled before the eyes of humanity since the dawning of the first day of capitalism. It is like the delusive hope that Napoleon thundered to his legions when he sent them flying over the Alps and

into the Italian peninsula with his word for it that "In every soldier's knapsack is the baton of a marshal," if he would but bare his breast to the foes of France and fight hard enough. And today, our own "captains of industry" are urging us on in the same way to the greatest possible productivity: "Work hard (for a fifth of your product), work long and never say and you may become a millionaire" like Mr. Schwab, Mr. Morgan or somebody else who started in poor and managed to snare a fortune. But the results of our pitiful attempts to emulate these worthy gentlemen make Napoleon's shadowy promise to his men seem very real: since Napoleon DID make a score or so of marshals out of his 100,000 soldiers, while capitalism has made only 5,000 millionaires and multimillionaires out of 76,000,000 of people. Doesn't it strike you that there is something excessively cruel about a system of industry that holds out such manifest possibilities and such miserable realities, when the cold facts are that a man has only 31 chances in 100 even to own the humblest sort of a home? Yet knowing these facts, men DO find an incentive to work under capitalism.

The fate of the average man, under capitalism, to lifelong toil for a pittance in excess of the actual cost of living having been pretty well established, not only by the figures I have quoted you, but by what must have been the observations of each of you, it seems to me that the only question for solution, in connection with the discussion of this subject of "Incentive," is whether governments should exist for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the average man or the exceptional man. I take it that all governments are established, in theory at least, for the purpose of securing the greatest happiness for the greatest number. And to me it would seem especially appropriate that a government like ours that is ruled by majorities, should seek by every available means to conserve and promote the welfare of the majority, which, as our census and labor bureau reports show, is overwhelmingly composed of average men—men who are given each year in the form of wages only \$55 more than it costs to live.

If a part of one's product is more desirable to the producer than the whole of it, why not spur the worker on to greater efforts still by giving him only one-tenth of the value he creates instead of one-fifth of it? When men learn the simple truth enunciated by Ernest Crosby, that when one man "gets something that he didn't produce, it inevitably follows that another man produced something that he didn't get," and that he who would amass wealth in excess of his legitimate needs is as foolish as would be the man who would covet the ocean because he was thirsty, I take it that there will be little to destroy the incentive of the individual to work, in a system that merely contemplates exact justice for all with its inevitable result of plenty for all.

**NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.**—The following contributions have been made to the National Organizing Fund since last report:

Chas. A. Nelson, St. Louis, Mo., \$5.00  
Local Cheyenne, Wyo., 1.00  
Local Holyoke, Mass., 10.00  
Mike Fink, Macon, Ga., 25.00  
A. L. New York City, 25.00  
M. Hillquill, New York City, 10.00

Total to noon, Jan. 9, 1904, \$22.60  
Previously reported \$2,509.91  
Total, \$2,532.51

The Socialist party of Oklahoma met in territorial convention at Enid Dec. 20th. D. S. Landis, Stillwater, and J. V. Kolachny were nominated for secretary-treasurer and C. G. Hallbrook for National Committeeman. Subject to the referendum. Several amendments to the constitution were proposed and will also be submitted to referendum.

State Secretary Smith of Illinois reports the result of the election of National Committeemen as follows: B. Berlyn, 608; Samuel Block, 111; Jacob Winnen, 46. Total vote 760. Comrade

Say, Bill! Old Burley and Power are good both for chewing and smoking. Each package bears the union label and is therefore anti-trust.

The union made tobacco, Old Burley and Power. Use no other.

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## THE BOOMERANG OF THE SOPHISTS.

A noted writer of philosophic and economic subjects says that man does not think because he so desires, but because he must. Neither does man work solely because it affords him pleasure, but rather because circumstances compel him to do so. The savage will in general not extend his exertions beyond that which supplies his immediate wants.

In order that man may successfully cope with the forces of nature, it is essential that he shall both think and work. Indeed, the thinking faculty has been developed as a result of impressions of the external world upon the organs of sense. The incessant action and reaction between organism and environment have culminated in the present human brain, and it is this highly developed brain that places man so high in the scale of evolution. It is by dint of this organ that man is permitted to contemplate nature and to some extent render her submissive, and to thus liberate himself from the fetters of superstition.

The phrase that men are born free is thoroughly unscientific and not in conformity with the laws of evolution. The new-born child is the most dependent being upon earth. Man attains his freedom only after a fierce struggle. If man were already free at birth, then indeed the millennium would already be here, and progress, civilization and Socialism would be quite superfluous.

But the muscular apparatus is no less a necessity than the organ of thought. Its cause is also found in environmental influences, nature rendering motion or exertion imperative. Without exertion the organism cannot evolve. We find then that exertion, labor of both brain and muscle is essential to progress.

Physical exertion is always accompanied by mental exertion, and vice versa, mental activity by physical exertion. Thought is brain action, hence mental labor, like muscular labor, is physical work. The

terms mental and physical, as ordinarily employed, are very misleading, for the term mental implies that thought is something distinct from the physical, while, in fact, a mental act is a purely physical act. No wonder then that we find that the scientist is looked upon by some as a demi-god and his works decried to be quite incomprehensible. And still less is the belief in divine revelations to be wondered at.

It is folly to entertain ideas of priority, for brain and muscular work are as closely allied as are force and matter. One can accomplish nothing without the other. What can muscular work achieve without knowledge? The crudest manual labor requires some degree of knowledge. On the other hand, science without muscular labor can be productive of no results—it must remain sterile. Mental and physical labor are destined to go hand in hand in the struggle for existence.

To degrade the one or the other or to elevate one above the other, is not only folly, but is unscientific and ruinous; and that which is not scientific is not progressive. "We," says Dietzgen, "should not look up to or reverence science, but we should bring her down upon a level with ourselves. Let us make mental work a tool of physical labor. This in no wise lowers the dignity of science. On the other hand, it will be wise for labor to learn to understand that the wonderful industrial achievements of modern times are the result not of manual labor alone, but of both manual labor and science."

I have already stated that man does not work wholly for the love of it, but because he must, his physical organization as well as his environment constituting the inciting factors. Without work there can be neither progress nor evolution, for disuse of organs entails their retrogression. Any state of society, therefore, which supplies the individual with the means of subsistence with-

out the expenditure of work must ultimately and inevitably exert a baneful influence—it must eventually lead to degeneration of the individual and of the race.

Sophists employ this argument to combat Socialism with. But the fact is that it does not strike at Socialism at all, but at capitalism, circling about, in the fashion of the boomerang, and striking at or near its starting point. Socialism guarantees to no able-bodied individual (adult) the means of subsistence without recompense, i. e., without labor. On the other hand, capitalism, by the concentration of wealth, places certain individuals in a position which renders well-nigh all exertion superfluous. Retrogression, physical and moral, must ensue. This effect is particularly apparent in monarchical families, although in this instance the injurious influence of disuse of organs is enhanced by intermarriage. (However, to aid in the concentration of riches, intermarriage is also in vogue amongst the wealthy.)

The worker in the capitalistic system, having learned to use his organs (muscles and brain), is destined to continue to unfold, while the drone is doomed to destruction. The capitalistic system, considered from a biological as well as from a purely economic aspect, bears within itself the germ of its own destruction.

Socialism is frequently objected to on scientific grounds, but upon acquainting ourselves with the sciences we shall invariably find harmony between Socialism and science. Science furnishes powerful weapons; in fact the only weapons which incite fear. We should appropriate them to ourselves and should not leave them to the enemy of light and progress. Brawn and brain have already dethroned superstition, they will also dethrone capitalism.

Dr. Geo. J. Jurs.  
Milwaukee.

## Gleanings from Busy Socialistic Fields!

NOTE: In some states the organization is known as the Socialist Party, in others as the Social Democratic Party. Where the term "local" is used it does not refer to trade union locals, but to the local body

### NOTES FROM YANKEE LAND.

A meeting of the national quorum will be held in Omaha, Saturday, Jan. 16.

A new monthly report system is being tried in Ohio among the locals and branches.

Reports from all over the country indicate a remarkable awakening of the people to the truths of Socialism.

National Committeeman Berlyn of Chicago has been authorized to secure a hall for the national convention to be held in that city May 1st.

State Secretary Holman of Minnesota reports the organization of three new locals in Carlton County by State Organizer Klein, at Carlton, Wrenshall, and Scanlon.

Comrade Robert Bandlow of Cleveland has filed a protest to the election of H. H. Caldwell as national committeeman from Ohio, alleging that certain localities were not supplied with voting blanks and notifications.

The state local quorum of Ohio has notified headquarters that it disapproves of the action of Organizer Caldwell in writing to the national secretary, certain "inside information" regarding a certain national committeeman and seeking to draw the secretary into an intrigue.

"The Appeal to Reason" calls attention to the fact that the government has taken its cue from the old Populist platform and has established a Department of Loans and Currency, from which the rich can get loans at a quarter of one per cent interest. The Treasury Department Circular 113, tells about it.

The Leader is the name of a new Socialist paper in Massachusetts, published at Brockton and Stoughton. It is printed in magazine form with large pages and is well edited. Mayor Conter of Brockton writes on, "Is the Workingman Capable of Conducting the Affairs of the Government" and answers it very decidedly in the affirmative.

A. W. Ricker, of the Appeal to Reason, has written an open letter to the Propaganda club in Omaha announcing that he has changed his opinion as to the actions of the local quorum of Omaha and is now in accord with the regular party organization. The Seattle Socialist says the change of heart comes so late as to be worse than the original offense.

Thus far the nominations for national secretary comprise William

Maily, by National Committeemen Berger, Lowry, Goebel, Hillquit, Christianson, White and Korrigan; James Oenal, by National Committeemen Berlyn; Theodore Debs, by National Committeemen Turner of Missouri; A. M. Simons, by National Committeemen Work of Iowa; W. E. Clark declined. The nominations close Jan. 15.

The united brewery unions of Milwaukee have passed the following resolutions, which are self-explanatory:

WHEREAS, The Milwaukee Herald, a German paper published in this city, in its issue of January 4th contained an item relating to the imprisonment of a Social Democratic editor in Germany, for writing disparagingly about the German Emperor, in which item the Milwaukee Herald treated the matter in a most inhuman, unrepentant and indecent manner, and

WHEREAS, The Milwaukee Herald while never expressing any special opinion on any subject in any definite way has always shown an animosity against the Trade Unions and the Social Democratic party by not reporting meetings properly, by coloring dispatches and by not carrying the Union Label;

THEREFORE, Be it resolved, that we, the executive board of the Brewers' Union No. 8, the Brewers' Teamsters No. 72, the Malsters' Union No. 89, the Brewery Engineers and Firemen Union No. 25 and Brewery Bottlers' Union No. 215, hereby demand of the Milwaukee Herald, a German paper published in this city, an apology for the insult committed against the Social Democratic party and the Trade Union men of this town.

Furthermore he resolved that we demand that the Milwaukee Herald give some guarantee and assurances that such insults against Socialists and Trade Union men will not be repeated in its columns. Finally be it

Resolved that unless the Milwaukee Herald will comply with our demands the executive board of the aforementioned five unions will take proper steps to make the Milwaukee Herald respect the cause of free government, of Trade Unionism and Socialism better in the future.

Old Burley and Power are anti-trust and union made, blue label tobacco. Call for them today.

When looking for a good smoke, call for Old Burley or Power.

**"From Revolution to Revolution"**

Is one of the many notable contributions of George D. Herron that appeared in recent issues of "THE COMRADE." In it the author points out the dangers against which the Socialist movement of this country has to guard. Published also in pamphlet form, with portrait of author. Price \$5, 10 copies 40c.

Send 15c for a copy of "From Revolution to Revolution" and three different copies of "The Comrade," beautifully illustrated, the price of which is \$1 a year.

THE COMRADE CO-OPERATIVE CO., 11 COOPER SQUARE, N. Y.

Berlyn was therefore reelected for the year 1904.

Walter Lanfersiek of Newport has been elected state secretary of Kentucky for the coming year.

State Secretary Menton of Michigan reports the election of William E. Walker, Detroit, as National Committeeman for 1904.

State Secretary Holman of Minnesota reports the receipts for does in December (\$86.00), the largest in the history of the party in that state.

Winfield E. Gaylord will conclude his southern tour as National Organizer at Pineville, Ky., Jan. 15th, after fillog dates at Atlanta and Chattanooga on his way from Florida. Pineville is in the heart of the coal regions of southern Kentucky and an especially good field is offered for Socialist propaganda.

Dates for Franklin and Marlow Craig Wentworth have been secured at Cincinnati, Toledo and Cleveland, Ohio; Reading, Pa.; Washington, D. C.; Baltimore, Md.; New York City and Rochester, N. Y. They will be in Cincinnati Sunday, Feb. 7th; Toledo 8 and 9; Cleveland, 10.

James F. Carey's lecture dates for January so far arranged include Cincinnati, Ohio; Newport and Louisville, Ky.; Memphis, Tenn.; Thayer, Mo. He will probably fill two dates in Arkansas between the Memphis and Thayer dates and begin in Missouri in February.

Wm. Mailly, Nat'l Secy.

**WISCONSIN.**—State Organizer W. R. Gaylord will return to the state, from his southern trip for the national headquarters, next week.

The date for the city convention of the party in Milwaukee has been set for Saturday evening, Feb. 27.

The following is from a letter from Comrade J. W. Born of Racine: "Comrade John M. Ray in speaking for Socialism knows how to handle the subject and none of the seed he sowed will be eaten up by birds or overcome by weeds, etc., because he filled the soil well before planting. today at the branch meeting the comrades said that they talked over it with their friends whom they brought to the meetings and all came out saying that they understood and admit every point of the lecturer better than when they heard other speakers. We got only two new members, but more are coming on account of these meetings as soon as they get their dinnerpails in use again and they will be able to pay dues. Things are slow now financially in Racine."

The charges against Mayor Born of Sheboygan, for actions detrimental to the principles of Socialism, will be considered by the new state executive board this Saturday evening, Jan. 16. All parties interested have been requested to be present.

**COLORADO.**—A monster mass meeting was held in the Coliseum, Denver, Sunday evening, Jan. 3rd, to protest against the military despotism now prevailing in Colorado. Fully 5,000 people were present and many went away who were unable to get into the hall. The idea of the meeting originated with Local Denver. The labor organizations were invited to participate, which they did, and in the end it was decided to make it a great People's demonstration, which should deter the impeachment of Gov. Peabody.

While 5,000 citizens of Colorado were protesting against military despotism the governor was issuing a proclamation putting San Miguel County under martial law, his proclamation being printed in the same issue of the daily press containing the demand for his impeachment. Two other mass meetings are being planned for the near future.

J. W. Martin, State Secy.

**IOWA.**—The convention for the nomination of a municipal ticket in Des Moines will be held January 20th.

Comrade Stanley Browne, of Deloit, has received the endorsement of the State Committee for state organizer.

Organizer McCallis expects to become one of the "wheelhorses" of the party. If the weather and roads permit, he will make part of his proposed lecture tour on a bicycle.

The State Committee is voting on a proposition to engage Prof. Geo. R. Kirkpatrick for a lecture tour in Iowa in March.

Comrade J. B. Osborn, the blind Socialist orator, who is at present lecturing in California, is due to arrive in Iowa in March.

J. J. Jacobsen, Secy.

## POCKET LIBRARY OF SOCIALISM.

Books of 32 pages each, with neat cover, just the right size and weight to slip into a letter.

- France and the Social Problem. By May Wood Simon.
- The Evolution of the Class Struggle. By Wm. H. Noyes.
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- Single Tax vs. Socialism. By A. M. Simons.
- Capitalism and Capital. By Karl Marx.
- Man Under the Machine. By A. M. Simons.
- The Mission of the Working Class. By Rev. Charles H. Vail.
- The Social Revolution. By Charles H. Kerr.
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- Capitalism. What? By Rev. William T. Brown.
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- On Nationalism. By Edward Bellamy.
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- History of God and Socialism. By Rev. Robert M. Webster.
- History of Socialism. By William H. Leffingwell.

Each copy, 6 for 25 cents.

Literary Agency, Social Democratic Herald,

64 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.



# Social Democratic Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE

Milwaukee Social Democratic Publishing Co.

Directors:—E. H. Thomas, Pres.; Victor L. Berger, Vice-Pres.; Edmund T. Molins, Secy. and Treas.; Seymour Siegelman, John Doerfler, Sr., Theo. Burmeister, Eugene H. Rooney, Jacob Winnen, Emil Seidel.

FREDERICK HEATH, Editor.

Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

Entered at Milwaukee Post-office as Second-class Matter, Aug. 20, 1901.

## What International Socialism Demands:

1. Collective ownership of public utilities and all industries in the hands of Trusts and Combinations.
2. Democratic management of such collective industry.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
4. State and National Insurance for the workers and honorable rest for old age.
5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of 18 years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

If you believe in the above vote with the Social Democrats.

## Medical Fakers are a Capitalist Breed.

Under capitalism people have to be made good by law. Yet, although there are more laws than even the lawyers can be familiar with, the people are still dishonest. Not dishonest in the capitalist sense, maybe, but dishonest in the sense of the strictest accountability as members of the human brotherhood. The human family is beset by rascality on all sides. It is hard, of course, to single out any one class of human harpies common to modern business life as being more flagrant than the rest, but certainly there are few who are worse than the professional medical fakir. And the modern capitalist daily stands sponsor for his hold-ups.

Take up a single issue of a city daily's Sunday edition and look at the fake doctor advertisements, full of palpable untruth, deception, false promises of money returned if no cure is effected, transparent nostrums, fake electric belts, etc., etc., ad nauseum. Every one knows these doctors are a bunch of rascals, almost without exception, a lot of ravening wolves preying upon the misfortunes and infirmities of a capitalism-cursed race, daring, shameless and insatiable, spreading physical ruin in homes without number, poisoning thousands on thousands with their damnable drugs recklessly administered—and growing more daring and putting out more and more indecent pictures week by week.

And if these creatures are dishonest, what of the newspapers through the use of whose columns they ply their miserable trade? What is it but a game of plunder in which the newspapers assist for part of the plunder? It is a well known fact that these quacks are liberal advertisers and ready and profitable pay.

Pick up one of Hearst's Sunday sheets and look at the medical advertisements. There, as in many other capitalist dailies, you will find the advertisements of rascals who have been exposed on more than one occasion. What does Hearst care? Well he knows that the victims of these sharks are mainly the working class, who are driven to unopposed short cuts to health from fear of regular doctor bills, but what does he care? He makes up for the wrong he does his readers by publishing temperance editorials on another page. It reminds one of a church getting its funds by means of a lottery or gambling device. As with Hearst, so with the other capitalist publishers. In private they will freely admit that their medical advertisers are undoubtedly fakes and swindlers of the people. Yet they are so filled with business dishonesty that they have no scruples against such a source of revenue. Dividends must be paid at any cost.

In what we have written there is no desire to take a stand against medicine. In the case of religion Socialism takes no stand, nor would the Socialist commonwealth do so, for religion has to do with beliefs in things speculative, and the right to believe and to speculate as to a future existence is the individual's own affair. Neither would it meddle with the people's beliefs or unbeliefs in medicine. While many Socialists apply the same reasoning to the health of the human body that they do to the health of the collective body, and hold that palliatives and so-called cures are worthless, and that causes and not effects must be dealt with to get actual and right results, still there is this difference between the human and the collective body, that the one is the personal concern of its owner, while the entire community have a stake in the other.

But Socialism will deal with the drug quack, nevertheless. It will deal with him by indirection, in that it will take away all incentive to be a medical fakir. Under Socialism it will not pay to be a fakir of any kind. Therefore, no pay, no fake!

## WHERE DO WE STAND?

Chicago, Jan. 10.—Mr. Editor: In Illinois one is hardly considered a Socialist unless he opposes, or at least ignores, present movements for municipal and state ownership. This policy is of late origin. Formerly the Socialists of Chicago believed that, as such ownership would eliminate dividends and other profits, it should be advocated by Socialists, as in accord with their principles.

A pamphlet "How to Get Socialism," by Ernest Unterman, is recommended as the best argument for this departure. Mr. Unterman says Socialists deny that they are opposed to "public capitalism," that is, municipal ownership, yet if his arguments are sound they amount to a strong opposition. The weekly Chicago Socialist actively opposes municipal ownership as being "only a phase of capitalism," admitting that such policy is in opposition to the platform; in fact that paper no longer prints the platform.

Mr. Unterman's statement of certain economic laws seems new and strange. He assumes that "wages would fall when lower passenger and freight rates would make themselves felt in public life." He does not explain how. Whose wages would fall? The worker who rides on the railroad? Should the landlord reap the whole benefit, and no more, surely the worker would be no worse off, and the latter would then know that the landlord is the next robber to abolish.

Is it the railroad worker whose wages would be reduced by low rates? Impossible. Low rates would increase such wages. Low rates for passengers, freight, telegrams, etc., mean a greater use of the things involved, consequently a greater demand for workers in those lines. No one ever heard of wages decreasing while there is increasing demand for labor. Any notion that the price of a product, and the wages paid to create that product, bear any rela-

tion to each other is utterly fallacious; except that under normal conditions cost fixes a limit below which price cannot go. Cost does not check the upward tendency of price. Prices rise while wages remain stationary or even fall. Rockefeller raises the price of oil even while the cost of oil is reduced. It is because cost has no influence on price that Socialists oppose monopoly and privilege, the forces that extort high prices. If cost were the limit of price there would be no Socialists. Price can be lowered to cost plus interest, under capitalism, or to actual labor cost, under Socialism, without checking production. It is well known that low prices stimulate demand, therefore low prices will increase wages until the immense difference between cost and price is absorbed by labor on one hand and buyers on the other. To illustrate: The average price of a telegram is, or has been, about 33 cents. An operator can handle 300 messages per day for a wage of about \$3. Other labor may make the cost of a telegram say 5 cents. The difference is used to pay dividends, interest and fancy salaries. Now if the price of telegrams be reduced to 10 cents, more people would use the telegraph, and more operators, linemen, clerks, etc., be required, and a greater demand means greater wages. Raise the rate, or price, of a telegram to 50 cents, and fewer messages would be sent, fewer operators needed, and those few competing with the discharged ones for positions.

Continuing on the wrong road, Mr. Unterman says: "The concentration of railways, telegraphs and telephones would result in a considerable saving of men." If I stated the economic law correctly, this "concentration" would really be expansion, or could apply only to fancy priced officials. For the workers in those industries there would be greater demand and opportunity.

# LET THE WORKERS BEWARE!

THE MITCHELLS AND HANNAS CRY PEACE, PEACE; BUT THERE IS NO PEACE!

PEACE (?)



EVEN THE ANGEL OF PEACE IS SHOCKED AT THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN LABOR AND CAPITAL THAT THE CIVIC FEDERATION OF LABOR IS PREACHING!

They want Labor to Throw away its Weapons, while Capitalism keeps the Worst Weapon of All, the Labor-Plucking Wage System and keeps a String on its other Labor-Crushers, the Militia, Lockout, Blacklist and the Injunction. It means a Peace, under which Labor Will Wear Rags and Live in Hovels and Capital Wear Broadcloth and Live in Palaces!

The object of Socialism is to reduce price to cost in order that all may exchange equally, with no profit to reduce their purchasing power. The men now employed in those lines will not be enough when the public can use these utilities at cost. Mr. U. seems to assume that demand at a high price is the same as demand at a low price, and facilities, or capital used, remains the same for both.

When political pressure is brought to bear upon railroad managers, they will, naturally, having "graft" prospects with private stockholders, try to favor laborers. Even while the latter are ignorant and undemocratic, those in office will feel some degree of obligation in order to hold their offices. (At present they feel none at all.) They will, very likely, reduce hours and increase wages to union labor standards. Night stations of railroads would have three shifts of eight hours, instead of two of twelve hours. The administration will be just as democratic as the people demand, and there is no reason why Socialists should not continue to educate after existing society has taken possession of a great deal of capital.

Those who assert such a zealous interest in organized labor, as do the Illinois Socialists, should give attention to the better conditions street car-men will have under municipal ownership. Organized labor in Illinois favors such change. The Socialist, pretending to advocate their cause, opposes. They are "advanced" for what they erroneously term "public capitalism."

The object of the capitalist is profit. The object of Socialism is to abolish profit. Municipal ownership abolishes this profit. What more can be done?

It is strange to find Socialists working hand in hand with "pro-

fessors" of political economy, distorting statistics and well known laws. The object of the one is to preserve the privileged in their right to draw dividends. What is the object of the other? Mr. Unterman continues on the subject of the purchase of railroads, etc.:

"Every man, woman or child in the United States would be taxed to pay for something which has been created by the exertions of past generations of working people, and which rightfully belongs to the present generation of the working class."

The rightfulness might be admitted even though the working class has willingly handed over their product to the monopolist, gladly accepting a pittance in return, and voting regularly for the methods by which they were robbed. Having cheerfully yielded up legal possession of the product, what shall they do now? Wait for a Socialist majority, says the Illinois Socialist, at some time in the distant future. We must not tax posterity to pay five percent bonds, though we are now paying 33 percent dividends, for instance, on the Chicago street car property, or paying for the entire property every three years. How much sooner than three years will this Socialist majority show up?

Mr. Unterman's estimate is the year 1914, when we will have paid for the street car property more than three times. He strains at a five percent bond, but swallows a 33 percent dividend. Millionaire S. W. Allerton of Chicago once pleaded for the widows and orphans who owned City Railway stock which collective ownership would render valueless, thus earning the title "Widow Allerton." With this gentleman weeping for the widows drawing 33 percent dividends, and Mr. Unterman pleading for the children who are asked to pay the five per-

cent bond, municipal ownership is in a bad way.

Mr. U. continues: "Socialism must come step by step. Agreed. But again we make a distinction between economic and political Socialism. Economic Socialism means public ownership under the control of the working class. Political Socialism means the political movement necessary to make economic Socialism possible."

This is on page 5. On page 4 he supposes his questioner (to whom the pamphlet is a reply) means by economic Socialism, the post office, schools, bridges, highways, etc., things which have never been under the control of the working class, and therefore could not possibly be Socialism according to the definition on page 5. But, letting that point pass, along with the queer notion that a "movement" can be an "ism," that is, a doctrine, of any sort, let us see what it is that is to come "step by step." The "political movement" must be step by step. We are to elect Socialists to office gradually and these

"Must then advocate laws, and force their passage. IN THE INTEREST OF THE WORKING CLASS."

All monopolists and perfumed professors of profit use this phrase. Not a word here as to what would be in the interest of the working class. Whatever it is, large dividends must be left untouched. What can benefit the working class that does not molest those who rob them. But these latter are to be left alone until a Socialist majority at some time distant shall apply, all at once, a Socialist PROGRAM over the whole earth, care being taken that all applications of the PRINCIPLE of Socialism be ignored, discouraged or opposed, until the PROGRAM is judged to be ready by a few wise leaders.

## HALF HOURS IN THE HERALD SANCTUM.

Superior, Wis., Jan. 4.—Social Democratic Herald: The enclosed clipping taken from the Saturday (Jan. 2) edition of "The Evening Telegram" speaks for itself. It refers to Comrade Klein's visit to Superior during last month. Further explanation is unnecessary. Not being well enough posted to reply to the argument presented by Mr. Stivers, I would like very much to have it answered through the Herald. Here is what he says:

"During his (Klein's) address he stated and restated with vociferous earnestness that the official reports of Carroll D. Wright, of the department of labor in Washington, show that the average labor cost of producing commodities in the manufacturing establishments of the United States is \$1.34 out of every \$9 of market value produced. I have heard other Socialist speakers bring up the same point and handle it in the same way. Technically it is true, but without explanation it is as misleading as anything could be. The reports referred to are compiled from figures furnished by the manufacturers, each manufacturer stating what he pays for labor, and his statement does not include the labor cost of the material he uses. For instance, the flour miller does not undertake to state the labor cost in the wheat he buys, because he has no means of knowing accurately what the labor cost to the farmer was. In a brick yard the proportion of labor cost is very large, and the average for all commodities reported by the respective manufacturers is doubtless about as stated in Carroll D. Wright's reports, but these figures do not represent more than a moderate fraction of the entire labor cost in a commodity when it is ready for the consumer. The wheat is the farmer's finished product and the miller's raw material, the flour is the miller's finished

product and the baker's raw material." Trusting that I may have that pleasure at an early date, I remain, John B. Williamson.

In one way Comrade Klein's statement that the laborer in manufacturing operations gets an average return for his industry of about \$1.34 can be defended. And the official figures show that the average value of a day's product in industrial plants is about \$10 or a little less. But, as these figures are sometimes handled, wrong impressions are apt to be formed by the hearers. The labor cost of the raw material, etc., should certainly be considered. Considered in this way, it has been ascertained that the score stands like this: The division of labor's product is divided in the ratio of 18 to 7. While this is, of course, quite a different claim from the one to eight proposition, it is as serious an indictment of the capitalist system as anyone could ask for, especially as the 7 parts go to a very large class (the working class) and the 18 parts to a very small class (the capitalist class), which also controls the product. It doesn't help a capitalist-minded editor of a Labor Department out very much; for it is usually his purpose to make it appear, in a sort of mysterious way, that the poor manufacturing capitalist, after paying for the labor commodity, has innumerable other expenses that merely leave him a more or less even stake with the workers in the carrying on of industry. On the contrary, the figures

show pretty clearly why there is an impoverished toiling class in this and other countries, and a small riotously rich capitalist class.

Here's a cheery letter from the West, and it breathes the spirit that is making of the American farmer a patriot in the true sense of the word:

Editor Herald: I am a Nebraska farmer. I went to the polls for 25 years and I voted the good old party ticket in the hope that its protective policy benefited the workingman, and found out after all these years, the only one that was benefited was the capitalist class. Was in Omaha last fall. Met a workman on the street. He asked me if there was any Socialist up in my country. I told him not that I heard of. Then he asked me if I knew anything of Social Democracy. I told him no, except the criticism I seen in the Omaha World Herald. Seeing that I was after the truth, he recommended me the Social Democratic Herald, and ever since it is a welcome visitor in my home. Though a farmer, I stand with Eugene V. Debs, a Socialist, class-conscious, revolutionary, uncompromising. Please send me the Social Democratic Herald.

James Gearob, Fremont, Nebr., Dec. 31.

Nothing pleases us so much as to see Socialist books going into the hands of the people. Reading makes the man, and reading makes every Socialist a better Socialist. Here is one of many letters showing how The Herald is spreading knowledge:

Social Dem. Herald: Enclosed find postal order for subscription cards sent me some weeks ago. The matter had slipped my memory, or I should have sent remittance sooner. Send me the

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following books, as per offer sent with cards: Karl Marx Biographical Memoirs, Liebknecht, The Origin of the Family Private Property and the State, Fred. Engels.

At municipal election here Jan. 7th, Socialists polled 40 votes, 15 per cent of total vote, and doubled our vote of a year ago. Will increase this to 25 per cent by next fall. With best wishes to the Herald and its management, I remain,

F. A. Zimmermann.

McMechan, Va., Jan. 9.

Social Democratic Herald: Enclosed find renewal of my subscription for the coming year. It gives me pleasure to assure you that I read the "Herald" with keen interest. I mostly like its broad policy and good spirit towards those differing in views, a quality which is pretty rare among Socialist publications.

With best wishes for a prosperous year to the "Herald" I am,

W. Fischer.

New Victoria Hotel, St. Johns, B. C., Jan. 4.

## Answers to Correspondents.

Geo. D. Jones, Springfield, N. Y.—That article is a "ready print" affair, supplied in what the printers call "boiler plate" to various publishers at so much per page. There are several houses that put out this sort of matter. Your suspicion that it was not type set was correct, although there is no way to prove complicity on the part of the party-sites. Thanks for clipping.

Louis Cohen, Pittsburgh.—The address you put on the letter was correct. Better write again—your letter may have miscarried or burned up in some of the numerous wrecks on our wonderfully efficient privately owned railroads.

C. E. Cincinnati.—That is bosh. In various ways, under the law, the state assists classes, provided they are not made up of wage workers. In Wisconsin, for instance, the Wisconsin Dairy-men's Association receives support out of the state treasury, the state publishing its annual reports in book form, the last issue of which we have just received. This is but one of many illustrations that could be given.

A Macon, Ga., subscriber calls our attention to the fact that "A Hazard of New Fortunes," and "Annie Kilbrim," and especially the latter, should be included among Howells' socialistic novels.

To be certain you are using something good ask for Old Burley or Power. Do it today. Blue label on every package.

Don't be fooled by the Tobacco Trust. No Tobacco Union made unless it bears the blue label. Old Burley, Eight Brothers and Power are made in a Union Factory. Every package bears a blue label.

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**Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee**  
HEADQUARTERS: 318 State Street, SECOND FLOOR.  
The Regular Meetings of the Council are held first and third Wednesdays, at 8 o'clock, at 295 Fourth Street, Second Floor.  
**OFFICERS:**  
JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St., Secy.  
FREDERICK HEATHE, 614 State St., Cor. Secy.  
HENRY KOPPE, 2410 Chambers St., Treas.  
GUSTAV ESCHER, 515 Newhall St., Secy.  
M. WEISBLUTH, 417 Eleventh St., Secy.  
Business Agent, FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State Street.  
**EXECUTIVE BOARD:**  
Ed. J. Berner, Secy., 1315 Kossland Ave.; James Sheehan, Wm. Chas. Nicola, Emil Brodke, Jos. Hendrickson, J. E. Kagi. Meets first and third Wednesdays at 7:30 p. m., at 295 Fourth St.  
The Executive Board meets first and third Mondays, at headquarters. Label meetings first and third Mondays, at 818 State St. Building Trades Section meets second and fourth Thursdays, at headquarters. Miscellaneous Section meets second and fourth Thursdays, at headquarters.  
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P. E. Neuman, Chairman, 318 State St.  
A. J. Welch, Phil. Ebert, Aug. Dittmer, LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.  
James Sheehan, Chairman, 678 Seventh Ave., Victor L. Berger, Frederic Heath, J. Hendrickson, GAISSANCE COMMITTEE.  
Jos. Sheehan, Chairman, 417 Eleventh St., J. E. Kagi, A. Hammer, Wm. Diederich, P. A. Nelson.  
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If you want a first-class custom  
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Milwaukee.  
A. J. WELCH, 873 Seventh Street,  
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J. A. PETERSON, 706 S. Pontreath  
Street, Manitowish.  
**GENERAL OFFICERS:**  
FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer,  
418 State Street, Milwaukee.  
FRED. BROCKHAUSEN, Secy.-Treas.,  
878 Seventh Ave., Milwaukee.  
**Wisconsin State Federation of Labor  
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The Bangor Brewing Co., Bangor, Wis.  
The P. Adams Tobacco Co., Milwaukee,  
Wis.  
The West Bend Brewing and Malting Co.,  
West Bend, Wis.  
The Kregler Saddle Co., Green Bay.  
The Kohler & Sons, Sheboygan, Wis., manu-  
facturers of bath tubs and plumbing  
supplies.  
Kurz & Bleser Brewing Co. of Manitowish,  
Wis.  
Pamperia & Wigenhorn, better known as  
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Wis., Manufacturers of Cigars and  
Tobacco.  
The Atlas Bread Co. of Milwaukee.  
The Black & Gorman Co., Manufacturers of  
the Radiant Home Line Stoves.  
The Janesville Clothing Co., 162 1st St. at  
Chas. Poincarre, Milwaukee.  
Milwaukee, Wis., Manufacturers of  
chandeliers, gas and electrical fixtures.  
The Cargile Coal Co., of Green Bay.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 4th, 1904.  
—Semi-annual meeting of the Executive Board at 318 State St., Jan. 2nd and 3rd. O. N. Calif, of Superior, chairman. All members present.  
Bro. Henry Zastrow of the Journeymen Barbers' Union No. 50 was given permission to explain that his union was considering withdrawing from the Federation, but as he was opposed thereto he had received instructions to secure reasons why it would be a mistake for them to withdraw.  
The desired information was given and a motion carried instructing the secretary to attend next meeting of the Barbers' Union.  
At a previous meeting a question arose as to the true meaning of Section 1, Article 5, the question being, "Is the Gen. Organizer a member of the E. B.?" The decision is that the last convention when acting upon Sec. 1 did not intend to include the Gen. Organizer as a member of the E. B.  
On motion the E. B. recommended that the next convention increase the E. B. to seven members and making the Gen. Organizer a member.  
The books of the secretary-treasurer were then audited.  
Half-hour recess taken.  
Reconvened at 2 P. M. with O. N. Calif in the chair.  
Attorney Mr. Wm. F. Thiel of Milwaukee was granted the floor. In substance he explained his desire to further assist the wage workers to remove "contributory negligence" as a bar to the recovery of damages in cases of injuries and with the object in view to create general interest he proposed to contribute articles to the leading newspapers of the state and country by authority and consent of the Federation.  
After thorough discussion the request was granted.  
The E. B. then continued the examining of the books and reported as follows:  
"This is to certify that we, the Executive Board of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, have this date audited the accounts of receipts and expenses from July 1st to Dec. 31st, 1903. That they were found correct with all expenses accounted for by receipts and that the balance on hand is \$273.75."  
O. N. Calif, chairman.  
H. W. Bistorius.  
A. J. Welch.  
P. A. Peterson.  
Reconvened at 7 P. M. with O. N. Calif in the chair.  
On motion John M. Ray of Nashville, Tenn., member of a Pressmen's union, was engaged to speak at the mass meeting arranged for Jan. 3rd and allowed \$3.00 for his services.  
The matter of issuing a pamphlet to farmers on trade unionism was on motion referred to the secretary with instruction to hold the selling price per pamphlet down to one cent.  
The application for membership in the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 312 of La

Crosse and the Coopers' Union No. 35 of Milwaukee were approved.  
A letter from Geo. W. Hall, deputy organizer of La Crosse, stating that R. A. Pratt and one Parker had swindled the businessmen of La Crosse in the name of the Trades Council of that city by the Labor Directory route.  
The Federation has repeatedly warned the businessmen of the state against such schemes and schemers and the responsibility of any losses on such account must hereafter rest with them.  
The secretary reported that the Oshkosh Trades Council had expressed the willingness to arrange for a mass meeting of union men and women, and on motion he was instructed to complete arrangements with Oshkosh and furnish speakers.  
To arouse more interest among the school teachers of Milwaukee in behalf of their own welfare as well as that of organized labor a motion prevailed to furnish all teachers with a copy of the labor laws accompanied by the following resolutions:  
Whereas, The recent convention of the State Teachers' Association with reference to the wage question is an indication that the teachers are having forced upon them the necessity for organization for the protection of their interests; therefore, be it  
Resolved By the Executive Board of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, that we take this opportunity to extend to the teachers of the state of Wisconsin our best wishes in their efforts to better their condition and urge upon them the advisability of taking immediate steps to organize themselves into a union and affiliate with the proper state and city central bodies of labor unions.  
Resolved, That we offer the teachers all the assistance in our power toward the establishment of such organization.  
A proposition of the Colorado State Federation of Labor to participate in a convention to be held in the city of Denver beginning Jan. 11th was not accepted.  
In the matter of the women's auxiliaries and women's label leagues attending future conventions of the State Federation the secretary was instructed to invite them to attend with the privileges of seat and voice.  
At 9:30 P. M. the E. B. moved to adjourn to Sunday, Jan. 3rd, 9:30 A. M.

Reconvened Sunday, Jan. 3rd, with Chairman Calif in the chair.  
Messrs. Welch and Bistorius, to whom at a previous meeting had been referred the matter of submitting a circular in answer to a circular from the Brewery Workers' Union No. 9, reported and submitted a lengthy circular which the secretary was instructed to mail to all Brewery Workers' unions.  
Owing to the impending dangers to label unions and organized labor generally the following motions prevailed:  
To issue a special circular to label unions.  
To issue a series of circulars to all unions of the state upon affiliation with the State Federation of Labor.  
The secretary and the gen. organizer were instructed to draft Deputy Organizer Hall of La Crosse against a proposed Building Trades Council of that city and to bring about the formation of a Building Trades Section of the La Crosse Trades and Labor Council.  
Resolutions 91, 179 and 270 passed by the Boston convention of the A. F. of L. were read and referred to the 12th annual convention of the State Federation of Labor.  
P. A. Peterson stated that in the Manitowish Central Labor Council a businessman was seated as a delegate and asked that the E. B. give its opinion in this matter. It is the unanimous opinion of the E. B. that no businessman should be delegated to represent any union in a representative body of labor unions.  
The speakers for the mass meeting which had been arranged under the auspices of the State Federation Jan. 3rd were arranged in the order as follows: Welch, Bistorius, Melms, Ray, Weber and Brockhausen, chairman.  
On motion the secretary was instructed to answer an editorial in the Chicago American of Jan. 1st, 1904, advising workmen to go in to practical politics.  
A resolution as follows on the Chicago theater disaster was adopted:  
Whereas, The closing weeks of the year 1903 were marked by a series of appalling disasters unequalled in the annals of modern history, culminating in the terrible holocaust at the Iroquois Theater in Chicago, in which over six hundred lives were lost and several hundred survivors were maimed for life. The press reports reveal the fact that the theater was opened before its completion, thousands of dollars having been spent in elaborate display for the purpose of drawing large audiences, while, apparently for the sake of economy, the safety appliances provided for by the ordinances of the city were in many cases entirely lacking, and where put in were in such condition as to be useless. Fire escapes were lacking, seats were packed closely together, seats where there should have been aisles; dead-end passages, with no exits where such should have been provided; lack of proper ventilating flues, thus causing the death of hundreds by suffocation; incompetent and insufficient help, and numerous other evidences of criminal neglect on the part of the management and the city authorities.  
By the action in closing the theaters, not only in Chicago but in other cities throughout the country, those in authority have incriminated themselves, thus adding the general public to discover where the blame should be placed.

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**LIST OF PRIZES FOR THE MONSTER  
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC MASK CARNIVAL  
At the EXPO, Saturday, January 30, 1904.  
OVER \$200.00 IN CASH PRIZES.**  
**GROUP PRIZES.**  
1. \$20.00  
2. 17.50  
3. 15.00  
4. 12.50  
5. 10.00  
6. 9.00  
7. 8.00  
8. 7.00  
9. 6.00  
10. 5.00  
**INDIVIDUAL LADIES PRIZES**  
1. \$10.00  
2. 8.00  
3. 7.00  
4. 6.00  
5. 5.00  
**GENTS PRIZES.**  
1. \$10.00  
2. 8.00  
3. 7.00  
4. 6.00  
5. 5.00  
6. 4.00  
7. 3.00  
8. 2.00  
9. 1.00  
10. 50c  
1st, 2d and 3d Group to consist of not less than 10 Persons.  
4th, 5th and 6th Group to consist of not less than 8 Persons.  
7th and 8th Group to consist of not less than 6 Persons.  
9th and 10th Group to consist of not less than 4 Persons.  
Participants for Prizes Must be on the Floor at 9:30. No  
ADMISSION 50 CENTS A PERSON. Make no other Appointments.  
Music by Social Democratic Orchestra, 25 Pieces.  
FRED. BROCKHAUSEN, Jr., Leader.

An effort is being made to discover who are the responsible parties, in order that justice may be meted out to them. While these efforts may lead to the punishment of certain individuals, thus ending the superficial observer to believe that justice has been done, the real criminals will no doubt escape.  
The cause of such catastrophes lies in the fact that competition compels all engaged in business to practice economy wherever possible, the greatest amount of economy being applied where no returns in profits are expected.  
Modern improvements and inventions have made it possible to render places of amusement absolutely fireproof, thus removing all cause for panics, with their consequent loss of life. The fact that this is not done is one of the evils inherent in the present capitalist competitive system, which can only be eradicated by the absolute abolishment of the system.  
In view of the foregoing be it hereby Resolved, by the Executive Board of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, that we extend to the families and friends of the lost and to the maimed survivors of the Iroquois disaster our heartfelt sympathy in this their sad affliction; and  
Resolved further, That we call the attention of all honest, thoughtful men to the necessity of applying their earnest efforts toward abolishing the present capitalist system—the underlying cause of all such disasters.  
Bro. O. N. Calif stated that he was now working in Duluth, Minn., and that his card was deposited in the Typographical Union of that city. He offered the following resignation:  
Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 2, 1904.  
To Executive Board Wis. S. F. of L.  
Brothers: Having taken up employment in the city of Duluth, Minn., thereby not being active member in Wisconsin trade union movement, would therefore tender my resignation as member of said board, to take effect at this semi-annual session of the board.  
Thanking the members of the E. B. for courtesies and the convention for conferring upon me the honor to represent them on said Board, I remain, Yours fraternally,  
O. N. Calif.

On motion the resignation was accepted and the secretary instructed to communicate with the Superior Trades and Labor assembly requesting that body to submit several names of trusted and reliable union men of Superior, the E. B. to select one of them to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Bro. Calif.  
On motion the gen. organizer was instructed to visit Sheboygan in the near future to assist the Federal Labor Union there.  
There being no further business the meeting adjourned subject to call of the secretary.  
Fred. Brockhausen, Secy.

Note: Where changes in officers by reason of late election have occurred in the affiliated unions the secretaries should not fail to notify the secretary-treasurer so that all business may be transacted without delay and the proper officers communicated with. The names and addresses of the corresponding and financial secretaries are particularly necessary.  
F. R. Secy.-Treas.

There is only one union tobacco factory in Milwaukee. That is the Leidersdorf-Schmitt Co., manufacturers of Old Barley, Eight Brothers and Power.  
Lost your forget. Old Barley and Power are the new brands of tobacco put out by the Leidersdorf-Schmitt Co., who are entitled to use the blue label.  
**WE'VE BEEN WANTING  
TO GET UP A  
SPECIAL SALE.**  
We couldn't have a "Fire & Water Sale" because we've had no fire outside the furnace and no water outside the pipe. "Removal" Sale wouldn't do. We are going to stay at the old stand.  
When will we see you. You'll have to come quick.  
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JOINT, new FOOT OF FELT,  
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**COAL and WOOD**  
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Wild Cherry Wine, Birch Beer,  
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263 JACKSON STREET. Tel. 9563 Black.  
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My Brands—Santiago de Cuba, O. L. 10c  
Clear, Golden Harvest, Lone Star, No. 805  
5c Clear.  
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STREET. WIS.  
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OPEN ALL NIGHT.  
Headquarters for a Good Lunch or Meal  
at moderate prices.  
CLEANLINESS. QUICK SERVICE.  
J. E. CAMPBELL, Manager.  
420 East Water Street & 183 Third Street.  
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Office, N. W. Cor. 4th and Chestnut Sts.  
Phone Main 2276.  
Office Hours: 9 to 11 A. M. 2 to 4 P. M.  
7 to 8 P. M. Sundays 9 to 12 A. M.  
Residence, 664 First Street,  
Phone North 3004. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

**BEN. KORNBERGER & BRO.,**  
MANUFACTURER OF  
Weiss Beer, Soda and Mineral Waters  
578 TWENTY-THIRD STREET,  
Phone 820 West. Milwaukee, Wis.  
**THE LATEST**  
AT C. M. HANSON,  
New line of  
MEN'S UNION MADE SHOES.  
Call and see them.  
990 Kinnickinnic Ave., in Bank Bldg.  
Repairing a Specialty.  
**B. PECK & SON**  
WHOLESALE MEAT DEALERS  
Phone North 103. 224 19th St.

**John Leuenberger,**  
... DEALER IN ...  
Reliable Boots, Shoes & Rubbers,  
No. 35 Jucosa Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.  
Store closed Sundays.  
Make Boots and Shoes in all styles to order  
No Reason Why You Can't Get The  
UNION LABEL  
On All Your Made-to-order Garments.  
**MIES YOUR TAILOR**  
at 784 Kinnickinnic Ave.  
Will Fix You Up.  
LOCATED AT THE BRIDGE.  
**ROBERT LAMBERT,**  
SAMPLE ROOM,  
428 FOWLER ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.  
**JOHN MILLER,**  
SALOON AND  
BOARDING HOUSE,  
782 KINNICKINNIC AVENUE.  
**BRAMM COAL CO.**  
... ALL KINDS OF ...  
COAL & WOOD,  
972 KINNICKINNIC AVENUE,  
Phone South 511.  
**CHAS. S. KLOPF,**  
Fine Wines, Liquors  
and Cigars,  
Cream City Beer on Tap.  
836 KINNICKINNIC AVENUE,  
Telephone South 5081.

**DR. TH. BURMEISTER,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
NOTARY PUBLIC,  
404 CHESTNUT ST., MILWAUKEE, WIS.  
**ARTHUR J. BRETT,**  
UNDERTAKER,  
281 REED STREET.  
**B. STRNAD,**  
The Lowest Price  
DRY GOODS, GENTS' & LADIES  
FURNISHING STORE at  
248 KINNICKINNIC AVENUE

**Edelweiss.**  
Schoen Hofenbrau.  
Select or Ambrosia  
BEERS OF SCHOENHOFEN BREWING CO.,  
Try Our Tonic  
"EDELWEISS-MALTINE"  
446 Barclay Street, Corner Scott.  
Phone So. 104.  
**UNION HAT CO.**  
\$2.00 Hats \$3.00  
224 GRAND AVENUE.  
**FRED. SIELING,**  
Grinder and Umbrella Maker.  
Repairing of Umbrellas a Specialty.  
703 SCOTT STREET, Near American Ave.  
**FRANK KORSCH,**  
Saloon and Sample Room,  
687 Lapham Street, Cor. 10th Ave.  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.  
**FISH!**  
AT TEWS' FISH MARKET  
373 1st Avenue, Phone 8454 Blue.  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.  
**A. W. HAAS,**  
Dealer in  
Fresh and Salt Meats, Poultry and  
Game in Season.  
211 HOWELL AVENUE.  
**WEISS BEER.**  
**AL E. HUSTING**  
P O R T E R  
Soda and Mineral Waters  
TELEPHONE MAIN 177.  
**THE HOME TEA CO.**  
393 Grove St., Milwaukee, Wis.,  
Specially have the best TEAS and COP-  
PERES at the best possible prices.  
Also carry a full line of Groceries.  
**Vogenitz & Ruhnke, Props.**  
**FRANZ MAYR'S**  
MILITARY BAND  
& ORCHESTRA...  
738 Eight Street,  
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.  
**GUSTAV BESTIAN,**  
MANUFACTURER OF  
**FINE CIGARS**  
882 Seventh St.,  
"Elin" 10c,  
"VOLD Jorden" 5c. MILWAUKEE, WIS.  
**ZAHN & STROESSER**  
...Tailors...  
316 STATE STREET,  
Four doors west of Third St.  
**HERMAN BUECH**  
MANUFACTURER OF  
**HIGH GRADE CIGARS,**  
Tampanole, 10 cents, National Sport, 5 cents,  
578 16th AVENUE,  
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.  
**John Leuenberger,**  
... DEALER IN ...  
Reliable Boots, Shoes & Rubbers,  
No. 35 Jucosa Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.  
Store closed Sundays.  
Make Boots and Shoes in all styles to order  
No Reason Why You Can't Get The  
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The Lowest Price  
DRY GOODS, GENTS' & LADIES  
FURNISHING STORE at  
248 KINNICKINNIC AVENUE



### STAR THEATER.

Commencing To-morrow Matinee.  
**PRICES:**  
 10,  
 20,  
 30c  
**The Imperial Extravaganza Company.**  
 LADIES MATINEE FRIDAY.

### Town Topics by the Town Crier.

The Milwaukee papers announce that a petition has been quietly passed round in the interests of a fourth term for Dave Rose and that rather to the surprise of those in charge the down town business men signed almost to a man. As a good deal of what goes for business now-a-days is corrupt, there should be no surprise at the securing of such an endorsement. But it gives added evidence of the fact that it is really the "leading citizen" of the city, the prominent businessman, who is to blame for municipal corruption. It is about time, for the sake of the reputation of the community and the good of decent people in it, that the "business" class stopped picking out our officials and let the real citizens, the working class, have something to say as to how the city should be run.

Call for Old Barley or Power. Do it now; they are the product of a strict union factory that uses the union label.

Think of it! A supervisor and two others charged by the Milwaukee grand jury with horse stealing. They used to hang people for horse stealing. To shoot a man was nothing, but to steal a horse meant death.

There is only one union tobacco factory in Milwaukee. That is the Leidersdorf, Schmitt Co., manufacturers of Old Barley, Eight Brothers and Power.

Use Old Barley and Power and avoid the so-called union made trust tobacco. Look for union label.

The Woman's Socialist Club of the south side will give a prize cinch party at the Socialist Home, 382 Washington st., Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. All ladies, especially those on the west side, are requested to attend to help make it a financial success.

Do it now. Demand Old Barley or Power, the new tobacco, not only union made, but bearing the blue label.

The Brewers' carnival, Jan. 23rd, at the Exposition, will repeat its big success of last year.

No reason you should use trust tobacco when you can get Old Barley and Power, the union made tobacco that bears the union label. Give them a trial today.

#### Carnival Ticket Receipts.

As the comrades well know what an enormous expense we are under, we request them all to send in their ticket money at once.

Previously reported	\$152.50
John Klingsporn	1.50
F. S.	1.50
Coopers' Union No. 30	1.50
Adolph Halner	1.50
Wm. Zastrow	1.50
Louis Pittelkow	1.50
Peter Kuenze	1.50
Gottlieb Doebert	1.50
Robt. Bassler	1.50
Chas. Erdmann	1.50
Typographical Union No. 10	7.50
Joe. Korbel	1.50
Wm. Riesner	1.50
Edith Ward Branch	4.50
Ed. Raczinski	1.50
J. Hunger	3.00
Cond. Vogel	1.50
Ferd. Tribus	1.50
Fritz Vahlbruch	1.50
Herm. Krause	1.50

Remember, Old Barley and Power are the new tobacco, bear the union label and are made right here in the city.

Old Barley and Power, union made. Ask your dealer for them. Do it now.

### GOOD COAL

Perfectly Screened.  
 Burns to a White Ash.

You get satisfactory results by trying the

**FETTE & MEYER COAL CO.**

J. H. STOUTHAMER, Pres.

35 ONEIDA STREET.

Phone Main 93. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

**THE RUSH** is over now, you've got time—pieces that want attention and we have got time to attend to them.

A postal card will bring us to your house

**L. SACHS, the Jeweler**

478 NATIONAL AVE.

EYES EXAMINED FREE

#### NOTHING LIKE

**Le Roy's German Cough Balsam**

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS,

At **BILLING'S PHARMACY,**

332 Chestnut Street.

**ELSNER'S UNION MARKET,**

Fresh, Salted and Layton

Smoked Meats.

863 KINNICKINNICK AVE., Phone South 600

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

We Give Green Trading Stamps.

GO TO

**GEORGE RUGGABER**

For Reliable Union

Made Shoes.

494 12th STREET, Milwaukee.

**WANTED:**

That You Help Unionism by

Patronizing the First Union Bakery.

**ALWIN FLEISCHER,**

922 FIFTH STREET, Milwaukee.

### THE THEATER.

#### ALHAMBRA THEATER.

The big popular musical event of the season will be the coming of "The Fortune Teller," which will be presented at the Alhambra Sunday matinee and next week under the management of the Messrs. Milton and Sargent Aborn. The company



The Fortune Teller, Alhambra Theater.

that will be seen in "The Fortune Teller" embraces the services of sixty people, an augmented orchestra and a large and efficient chorus. The same production which Miss Alice Nielsen made, costing \$10,000.00, will be used.

#### STAR THEATER.

At the Star next week, beginning tomorrow afternoon (Sunday), Harry W. Williams Jr.'s Imperial Burlesques will be seen for the first time this season. It is a bangup aggregation of fun makers and worth seeing.

#### CRYSTAL THEATER.

At the Crystal Theater the coming week a fine bill will be presented consisting of Chas. B. Ward, the original Bowery boy, Slabber and Clob, the Dikes, Aristola Bros., the Rutherford, Kathryn Kline, Frank Troch, and the moving pictures. Daily matinees are held at 2, 3 and 4 o'clock.

Use Old Barley and Power for a good chew, they are union made.

**GOODRICH LINE STEAMERS**  
 For Racine & Chicago, 8 p. m. daily.  
 For Sheboygan and Manitowish, 8 a. m. daily except Monday.  
 For Green Bay, 8 a. m. Thursdays and Saturdays.  
 For Kewaunee, Algoma, Sturgeon Bay, and Menasha and Menominee, 8 a. m. Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.  
 For Escanaba and points on east shore of Green Bay, 8 a. m. Thursday and Sunday.  
 Office and Dock, Foot of Sycamore Street.

**H. G. UNDERWOOD, PATENTS**  
 107 Wisconsin St., Tel. Main 502.

**Geo. Schleiger,**  
 The Popular West Side Men's Furnisher,  
 CORNER 13th & VLIET STREETS, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

**H. REUTER & CO.,**  
 (Successors to M. Grassler)  
 Theatrical Costumers.

COSTUMES FOR Stock Companies, Amateur Productions, Fraternal Organizations and Masquerades. Furnished complete in every detail.

45 JUNEAU AVE., MILWAUKEE, WIS. Telephone Connection.

#### Carnival Notes.

Many of the branches are making arrangements for groups.

More volunteers are still needed. Don't forget Carnival Com. meeting Monday night.

Only \$245.75 for tickets of the necessary \$500.00 had been received at the close of business Jan. 13th. Many of our readers have made up their mind to pay for their tickets whether sold or not. Many have determined to pay before Jan. 23rd, when the hall must be paid for. Already expenses for postage and incidentals amount to over \$75.00 which have been paid. Now if your mind is made up to pay, why not forward your remittance at once? The money is needed much worse now than a week or so after the Carnival, and if you have it, kindly help us out now.

There is only one union tobacco factory in Milwaukee. That is the Leidersdorf, Schmitt Co., manufacturers of Old Barley, Eight Brothers and Power.

#### Carnival Committee Meeting.

The Carnival Committee holds its next meeting Monday, Jan. 18th, 8 P. M., at the office 314 Sixth St. Delegates will please not fail to attend.

Don't be fooled by the Tobacco Trust. No Tobacco Union made unless it bears the blue label. Old Barley, Eight Brothers and Power are made in a Union Factory. Every package bears a blue label.

Comrade Emil Seidel, late candidate for governor of Wisconsin, will lecture tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon at National hall, Grove street and National avenue, and the following Sunday Comrade Isaac Cavan, late candidate for governor of Ohio, will also speak.

Don't help the trust, but use Old Barley and Power, union made tobacco that bears the blue label on each package.

### ALHAMBRA

WEEK COMMENCING TO-MORROW MATINEE.

**ALICE NIELSEN'S Big Production of**

### THE FORTUNE TELLER

Music by VICTOR HERBERT.

Book by HARRY B. SMITH.

CAST: Edna Bronson, Grace Orr Meyers, May Emory, Grafton Baker, Bertie Bala, Robert Lett, Phil Bronson, Herman Hirschberg, Edward Metcalfe, Harry Turpin.

60 - PICTURE - 60 33 BIG BEAUTY CHORUS

### EXPO RINK

**POLO, January 20th.**

**RACES, January 18th & 26th.**

**SOCIAL HOP, January 28th.**

ADMISSION TO RACES 15 CENTS.

ADMISSION TO POLO & HOP 25 CENTS.

#### ROBERT BUECH,

Lincoln Avenue Barrel House,

946 Clifton St., Cor. Lincoln Ave.,

Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

MILWAUKEE

Telephone No. 555 South.

#### A STORE FOR MEN

**JOHN HIRSIG,**

189 THIRD STREET

betw. Grand Ave. & Wells.

Hats & Furnishing Goods

UNION LABEL on nearly all

Goods and Prices right too.

Clean Up Sale of all Winter Goods.

Sealers worth \$1.00, reduced to 50c.

Gloves worth 50c, reduced to 25c.

**Louis A. Spurny & Son**

Coal and Wood,

718 WINNEBAGO STREET,

Telephone 8078 Black.

MILWAUKEE, - - WISCONSIN.

### FAERBER'S BARGAIN STORE.

January Clearing Sale of all Winter Goods. Must be sold out at less than cost. W W W

946 WINNEBAGO ST. MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

\$400.00! WHO GIVES MORE? \$400.00!

### Fifth Annual Brewers' Gala Carnival and Prize Masquerade,

GIVEN BY THE

**Milwaukee Bierbrauer-Arbeiter-Unterst.-Verein,**

SATURDAY, JAN. 23, 1904, at the EXPOSITION BUILDING.

\$300.00 PRIZES FOR MASKS.

\$100.00 OF PRIZES GIVEN ON COUPONS. Save your Coupons. They are good for a chance on a Gold Watch, Morris Chair, Gold Ring, One Ton Coal, Three Pair Shoes, Pair Brewers Boots, Rocking Chair, Cane, Umbrella, Several Cases Bottle Beer, Cigars, Etc. SAVE YOUR COUPONS.

Admission 50 Cents a Person. Franz Mayr's Military Band.

Those who wish to participate in Prize Contest must be on the Floor at 9:30 P. M. **SAVE YOUR COUPONS!**

### J. Bruett & Son

Clothing, Furnishings, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Mittens, Underwear, Hosiery, Shirts, Neckwear, Etc.

Fond du Lac Avenue, Corner Lloyd and 16th Street.

### ALL WINTER SHOES

AT Reduced Prices.

TOO NUMEROUS TO QUOTE.

M. B. Green Stamps Included.

**Lamers Bros. SHOES**  
 354 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

#### WANTED:

That You Help Unionism by

Patronizing the First Union Bakery.

**ALWIN FLEISCHER,**

922 FIFTH STREET, Milwaukee.

#### PIEHLER'S LAUNDRY.

Hand Work, High Gloss or Domestic Finish.

751 SECOND STREET.

Phone North 289.

\$200.00  
Cash  
Prizes!

# REX, KING OF 3

# CARNIVAL

WILL REIGN AT THE

# MONSTER MASK CARNIVAL

GIVEN BY THE

## SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF MILWAUKEE,

AT THE

# EXPO, Saturday, Jan. 30, 1904.

22 Big  
Cash  
Prizes!

ADMISSION 50 CENTS A PERSON.

15,000 PEOPLE ARE GOING TO ATTEND

SEE LIST OF PRIZES ELSEWHERE IN THIS PAPER.

22 Big  
Cash  
Prizes!

\$200.00  
Cash  
Prizes!

### Stumpf & Langhoff Stores.

Corner Grove Street & National Avenue. 817-819 Third Street.

Corner Vliet and Winnebago Streets.

### WHEN IT COMES TO MEN'S CLOTHING

NO BARGAINS CAN TOUCH THESE.

Prices talk — and our prices tell the tale of unapproachable values in Men's Clothing. Compare and convince yourself. If you do, you'll be surprised to find how much you can save by coming here. It's no exaggeration to say you'll often find that you can be suited here for half what you'll have to pay anywhere else, even at the stores who claim to have the biggest bargains.

#### Men's Suits and Overcoats.

Men's Suits and Overcoats that sold here regularly at \$8 and \$9—yes, and many regularly at \$10, values reduced to.....	\$5.00
Men's Suits and Overcoats that sold here regularly at \$10.00 and \$12.00, reduced to.....	\$7.50
Men's Suits and Overcoats, that sold here regularly at \$12.00 and \$13.50, reduced to.....	\$9.00
Men's Suits and Overcoats that sold here regularly at \$15.00 and \$16.50, reduced to.....	\$12.75
Men's Suits and Overcoats that sold here regularly at \$18.00 and \$20.00, reduced to.....	\$14.75

#### A Rousing Pants Sale.

Men's Trousers that sold here regularly at \$2.00, reduced to.....	\$1.39
Men's Trousers that sold here regularly at \$2.50, reduced to.....	\$1.99
Men's Trousers that sold here regularly at \$3.00, reduced to.....	\$1.98
Men's Trousers that sold here regularly at \$4.00, reduced to.....	\$2.45
Men's Trousers that sold here regularly at \$4.50, reduced to.....	\$2.95
Men's Trousers that sold here regularly at \$5.00, reduced to.....	\$3.45

#### Men's and Boys' Winter Underwear.

Every man—every woman, who buys the wants for men and boys is invited to come here during this sale, for no matter what the demand may be in Underwear and Socks, it can be supplied at simply a fraction of the regular prices.

Boys' Heavy Lamb Flannel Lined Underwear at.....	19c
Boys' Heavy Australian All-wool Underwear at.....	49c
Men's 30c Heavy Flannel Lined Shirts and Drawers, red. to.....	29c
Men's 30c Natural Wool Underwear, reduced to.....	39c
Men's \$1.00 All-Wool Underwear, reduced to.....	69c
Men's \$1.00 Fine Jersey Ribbed Underwear.....	79c
Men's \$1.50 Cashmere Underwear.....	98c
Men's 15c All-Wool Socks, reduced to.....	9c
Men's 20c All-Wool Socks, reduced to.....	12c
Men's 25c All-Wool Socks, reduced to.....	19c
Men's 30c All-Wool Socks, reduced to.....	29c